

PEORIA COUNTY SOIL TYPES

Revised Descriptions and Recommendations
for Use and Management

With Soil Map

By

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(To supersede Soil Report 19)

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION

Urbana, Illinois
June, 1937

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REVISED DESCRIPTIONS OF PEORIA COUNTY SOIL TYPES

With Recommendations for THEIR USE AND MANAGEMENT

By R. S. SMITH AND HERMAN WASCHER¹

MANY changes have taken place in the mapping and naming of soil types since the soil report for Peoria county was printed sixteen years ago. Some of the types as earlier mapped have been subdivided into two or more types; and a few, particularly those occupying the bottomlands, have been combined. Even where no subdividing or combining has taken place, new names have been substituted for the former names.

The original soil report for Peoria county, published in 1921, has gone out of print, but a supply of the original maps is still available. As the maps still have very definite value, this revised statement has been prepared to accompany the remaining copies.

To use the original map with a revised description of types, the relation between the names and classifications shown on the map and those in current use, must be made clear. This has been done by retaining in the text, as the major headings, the old names, and listing under them the names now applied to the various subdivisions or combinations. Where merely a change in name is involved, both the old name and the new name are given in the heading.

With these facts in mind, it is believed that any one who will read carefully the descriptions here given will be able to recognize in the field the finer divisions into which many of the old types are now classified even tho these areas are not distinguished on the map.

A *productivity index number* is another new feature appearing in the description of each soil type. The numbers used in this index run from 1 to 10, No. 1 indicating the inherently most productive soils, unlimed and unfertilized, for growing the major crops common to the region, and No. 10, the inherently least productive.

UPLAND PRAIRIE SOILS

• Brown silt loam (26, 226, 526, 926, 1126)

Now subdivided into:

Tama silt loam (36)
Muscatine silt loam (41)
Grundy silt loam (43)
Saybrook silt loam (145)

LaRose silt loam (60)
Proctor silt loam (148)
Brenton silt loam (149)
Dodgeville silt loam (40)

Tama silt loam (36) is a dark-colored soil derived from loess, which occurs on rolling topography and has developed under grass vegetation. It is found most extensively in the western and northwestern parts of the county bordering

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the timber soils and adjacent to drainage ways not surrounded by timber soils. This type, together with Muscatine silt loam, includes the majority of the brown silt soils in Peoria county.

The surface is a 5- to 7-inch brown to light-brown silt loam, medium acid in reaction, and medium in organic matter and nitrogen. The subsurface is a 4- to 7-inch brownish-yellow silt loam, and the subsoil a 10- to 16-inch reddish-yellow silty clay loam. Surface drainage is rapid and underdrainage is good. Destructive erosion occurs following cultivation unless erosion control measures are adopted.

This soil, because of its depth and permeability, is well adapted to terracing. This is a medium-productive soil that responds well to proper treatment and management. Following an application of limestone, clover and alfalfa do well and good response follows the use of manure. The productive crop index is 3 to 4.

Muscatine silt loam (41) is a dark-colored, loess-derived soil developed on undulating topography under grass vegetation. It occurs in association with Tama silt loam.

The surface is a 7- to 10-inch brown silt loam, medium in acidity, and medium to high in organic matter and nitrogen. The subsurface is a 7- to 9-inch yellowish-brown silt loam, and the subsoil a 10- to 16-inch yellowish-brown silty clay loam. Natural drainage is good.

Tho harmful erosion may occur following cultivation, it may be satisfactorily controlled in most cases by good farming methods, thus usually eliminating the need for mechanical controls such as check dams and terraces. This is a productive soil and needs only good farming and proper treatment to produce good crops. The productive crop index is 2. Results from the Kewanee experiment field may be taken as a guide in the treatment of this soil (see Bulletin 425).

Grundy silt loam (43) is a dark-colored, loess-derived soil developed on nearly level topography under grass vegetation. It is not an extensive type, occurring principally in the southwestern and northwestern parts of the county. It commonly occurs between the areas of Grundy clay loam and Muscatine silt loam.

The surface is an 8- to 10-inch dark-brown silt to clayey silt loam, high in organic matter and nitrogen, and neutral to only slightly acid in reaction. The subsurface is a 7- to 9-inch dark drabbish-brown clayey silt loam, and the subsoil a 12- to 16-inch brownish-drab clay loam. Surface drainage is fair and tile draw satisfactorily if an outlet with sufficient fall can be secured.

This is a highly productive soil adapted to the crops common to the region. The productive crop index is 1. No soil treatment is suggested other than the application of limestone if the need for it is indicated by the acidity test or by poor clover growth. Provision for regular additions of leguminous organic matter should be made.

Saybrook silt loam (145) is a dark-colored soil, derived from a thin loess blanket on friable, calcareous till and developed on undulating to rolling topography. It does not occur extensively in Peoria county, being found only on the Wisconsin glaciation to the southwest of Lawn Ridge. It makes up a portion of the area designated on the map as 926 and 1126.

The surface is a 4- to 8-inch brown silt loam, varying according to the effect

of erosion. It is fairly high in organic matter and nitrogen and slightly to medium acid in reaction. The subsurface is a 6- to 8-inch yellowish-brown silt loam, and the subsoil a 10- to 16-inch yellowish-brown silty clay loam with a scattering of pebbles. Surface drainage and underdrainage are both good.

Serious erosion occurs following cultivation, particularly on the more rolling portions. Good erosion control, such as proper cropping practices and contour tillage should be followed on all the eroding portions of this type, supplemented in places by terraces. Crop yields are good for the most part but may be satisfactorily increased by the limestone-legume-manure treatment. This is one of the productive corn-belt soils which is being seriously injured by erosion. Erosion-control measures should be promptly adopted before further permanent harm has been done. The productive crop index is 3.

LaRose silt loam (60) is a medium dark-colored soil, derived from a thin loess blanket on calcareous, friable till. It has developed under grass vegetation on rolling to strongly rolling topography. It occurs only on the Wisconsin glaciation in association with Saybrook silt loam. It is probably somewhat more extensive in occurrence than Saybrook.

The surface is a 3- to 6-inch brown to light-brown silt loam, medium in organic matter and nitrogen, and medium acid in reaction. The subsurface is a 3- to 7-inch dull reddish-brown silt loam, and the subsoil a 10- to 16-inch brownish-yellow silty clay loam. Surface drainage is excellent to excessive and underdrainage is good.

Destructive erosion follows cultivation unless protective measures are used. For the most part terracing is not advisable because of the thinness of the loess cover. Contour farming and proper cropping practices are effective in controlling erosion on this soil. Following an application of limestone this type makes good alfalfa land. Some of the steeper slopes on which this soil occurs have already been so seriously injured by erosion that they should be seeded down to permanent grass in order to control erosion and allow the soil to gradually recover. The productive crop index is 5 to 7.

Proctor silt loam (148) is a glacial-outwash-derived soil developed under conditions of good drainage, with grass as the natural vegetation. It is not an extensive type, being found only in the outwash area north of Princeville.

The surface is a 6- to 8-inch brown to light-brown silt loam, medium in organic matter and nitrogen and medium acid. The subsurface is a brownish-yellow silt loam, and the subsoil a 10- to 16-inch brownish-yellow silty clay loam.

It is a medium productive soil that builds up quickly under the limestone-legume-manure treatment, but which likewise declines quickly in producing capacity unless well farmed. Alfalfa does well following proper soil treatment. Harmful sheet erosion may occur following cultivation but can be satisfactorily controlled by the proper use of cover crops. The productive crop index is 3. A few small areas may have coarse outwash material within 30 inches of the surface. These spots will tend to be drouthy and their crop index is about 6.

Brenton silt loam (149) is a dark-colored soil derived from a thin loess cover on glacial outwash and developed under grass vegetation on flat to undulating topography. It occurs north of Princeville in association with Proctor silt loam.

The surface is an 8- to 10-inch dark-brown silt loam, high in organic matter and nitrogen and neutral to slightly acid in reaction. The subsurface is a 6- to 8-inch drabbish-brown silt loam, and the subsoil a 10- to 16-inch yellowish-drab silty clay loam. Surface drainage and underdrainage are fair to good and tile draw satisfactorily if an outlet with sufficient fall can be secured.

This is a good soil and responds well to good farming, including the use of limestone and legumes. The productive crop index is 2.

Dodgeville silt loam (40) is a dark-colored soil derived from a thin loess, glacial till, or outwash cover on limestone bedrock. It is of very minor importance but is known to occur about three miles northeast of Princeville. A small limestone quarry has been in operation in this area for several years. The thinner portions of this type are drouthy and consequently should be devoted to early maturing crops; otherwise it may be treated the same as surrounding types, tho probably its best use is for meadow and pasture.

• **Black clay loam (20, 520, 1120, 1520)**

Now subdivided into:

Grundy clay loam (65)

Drummer clay loam (152)

Hersman clay loam, terrace (195)

Grundy clay loam (65) is a loess-derived, dark-colored soil developed on broad flats or depressional areas, under heavy slough grass or luxuriant prairie grass vegetation.

The surface is an 8- to 10-inch black clay loam, high in organic matter and nitrogen and neutral in reaction, with an occasional small alkali spot. The subsurface is a 6- to 8-inch black to drabbish-black clay loam, and the subsoil a 10- to 18-inch yellowish-drab clay loam. Surface drainage is poor but natural, underdrainage is fair and tile draw satisfactorily if an outlet with sufficient fall can be secured.

When sufficiently well drained, this is a productive soil, especially for corn, tho some care must be used in cultivating it, in order to avoid the development of a bad physical condition. The productive crop index is 1. Many small areas of clay loam occur which are not shown on the map because of their small size. Most of these areas belong to this type.

Drummer clay loam (152) is similar to Grundy clay loam except that it is derived from glacial wash and frequently contains pebbles. It occurs in association with Proctor, Brenton and Saybrook silt loams. The productive crop index is 1.

Results from the Hartsburg experiment field may be taken as a guide in the treatment of both Grundy and Drummer clay loams (see Bulletin 425).

Hersman clay loam, terrace (195) is similar to Grundy clay loam except that it occurs on river terraces and is underlain by sand and gravel. It is shown on the map by the number 1520.

This soil is productive and ordinarily needs no treatment other than the regular addition of organic matter. Its productive crop index is 1.

- **Brown-gray silt loam on tight clay (28, 528, 928)**

Now subdivided into:

Denny silt loam (45)

Osceola silt loam (58)

Denny silt loam (45) is a loess-derived soil that has developed in small depressions under weedy prairie or scattered, brushy timber vegetation. It sometimes occurs between Muscatine silt loam and light-colored timber soil, altho its usual occurrence is in poorly drained spots within the Muscatine areas.

The surface is a 7- to 9-inch grayish-brown silt loam, medium in organic matter and nitrogen, and acid in reaction. The subsurface is a 5- to 7-inch brownish-gray silt loam and the subsoil a 16- to 22-inch drabbish-gray plastic clay loam. Surface drainage is poor and underdrainage is slow.

Altho some crops may make fair yields, a heavy application of limestone and the growing of legumes are necessary to secure satisfactory returns. Manure gives good returns provided drainage has been established. The crop index is 7.

Osceola silt loam (58) is an outwash-derived soil that has developed on depressional to gently undulating topography where the Illinoian gumbotil or other impervious substratum has caused a continued high water table. It occurs in the outwash area north of Princeville.

The surface is a 6- to 8-inch grayish-brown silt loam, medium to low in organic matter and nitrogen. The subsurface is a 5- to 8-inch slaty-gray silt loam and the subsoil is a 6- to 14-inch drabbish-gray plastic clay loam. Surface drainage is fair to poor and underdrainage is slow.

A heavy initial application of limestone, together with the growing of legumes, or the frequent application of manure, is necessary to bring this soil to a satisfactory productive level. The productive crop index is 6 to 8.

UPLAND TIMBER SOILS

- **Yellow-gray silt loam (34, 234, 534, 934, 1134)**

Now subdivided into:

Berwick silt loam (17)

Clinton silt loam (18)

Miami silt loam (24)

Berwick silt loam (17) is a loess-derived, light-colored soil that has developed on nearly level topography under forest vegetation.

The surface is a 6- to 8-inch yellowish-gray silt loam, low in organic matter and nitrogen, and acid in reaction. The subsurface is a 6- to 8-inch pale yellowish-gray silt loam, and the subsoil a 12- to 18-inch mixed pale-yellow and gray, plastic clay loam. Natural drainage is slow.

This soil should be kept in timber. However, if already cleared, an application of limestone and regular applications of manure, or the growing and plowing under of sweet clover, will raise the productive level. This soil, however, does not respond so well to good treatment as does Clinton silt loam with which it is associated. The productive crop index is 6 to 7, with a few small very poorly drained spots probably rating as low as 8.

Clinton silt loam (18) is a loess-derived soil developed under forest vegetation on undulating to rolling topography.

The surface is a 4- to 7-inch grayish-yellow silt loam, low in organic matter and nitrogen, and acid in reaction. The subsurface is a 4- to 7-inch grayish-yellow silt loam, and the subsoil a 12- to 20-inch drabbish-yellow silty clay loam with gray mottling. Surface drainage and natural underdrainage are both good.

Serious erosion occurs following cultivation unless protective measures are used, including contour farming, maintenance of a vegetative cover, and in some cases, terracing. This soil has a low productive level when farmed without treatment, but it has the capacity to respond to limestone and legumes and to manure. It makes good permanent pasture land and when limed the carrying capacity is greatly increased. The productive crop index is 5.

Miami silt loam (24) is a light-colored soil, derived from a thin loess blanket on friable, calcareous glacial till. It has developed on rolling topography under a forest vegetation. It occurs only within the 934 and 1134 areas, as shown on the map, for the most part just to the south of Dunlap.

The surface is a 4- to 7-inch yellowish-gray silt loam, low in organic matter and nitrogen, and acid in reaction. The subsurface is a 5- to 8-inch grayish-yellow silt loam, and the subsoil is a 10- to 16-inch grayish-yellow silty clay loam. Surface drainage and underdrainage are both good.

Erosion is serious following cultivation unless protective measures are used. Terracing is generally not advisable because of the thinness of the loess cover. Following an application of limestone this type makes good pasture land. The productive crop index is 5.

● **Yellow silt loam (35, 235, 535, 935, 1135)**

Now subdivided into:

Hickory gravelly loam, eroded (8)

Fayette silt loam (19)

Hennepin gravelly loam, eroded (25)

Strawn silt loam (224)

Hickory gravelly loam, eroded (8) is made up of the steep stream bluffs and adjacent gullied land in the southern, central, western and northwestern parts of the county. It is normally found only on slopes that exceed 15 to 20 percent and from which the loess cover has been generally removed.

In a virgin forest area it usually has a 3- to 5-inch brownish-yellow surface, a 2- to 4-inch yellow subsurface and a 10- to 15-inch reddish-yellow, gravelly subsoil. Destructive erosion follows the removal of the natural forest cover so that any or all of the above-mentioned soil layers may be absent, exposing in the latter case, the plastic, leached, gravelly drift.

Since bluegrass usually makes only a fair growth, this land should be kept in permanent timber. The productive crop index is 10.

Fayette silt loam (19) is a light-colored soil derived from loess, developed on strongly rolling topography or on slopes of 7 to 15 percent and under forest vegetation. It is found most extensively in the southern part of the county along the bluffs of the Illinois river altho much of the 535 area shown on the map in the central part will also classify as this type.

In a virgin forest area the surface is a 3- to 5-inch, brownish-yellow silt loam, low in organic matter and nitrogen, and medium acid in reaction. The subsurface is a 4- to 6-inch, yellow silt loam. The subsoil is 12 to 20 inches thick and is a reddish-yellow silty clay loam.

Destructive erosion follows cultivation unless the soil is continuously protected by a vegetative cover. In some areas this soil lends itself to terracing because of the thickness of the loess; however, many of the slopes are too steep for successful terracing. Much of this soil type is too steep for cultivation and should be kept in grass or timber. The less steep slopes may be put in a cultivated crop at intervals but should be returned to grass following a grain crop. The productive crop index is 7 to 8.

Hennepin gravelly loam, eroded (25) is made up of the steep stream bluffs and adjacent gullied land of the Wisconsin till region in the northeastern part of the county. It is normally found only on slopes that exceed 15 to 20 percent and from which the loess cover has been mostly removed.

In a virgin forest area it usually has a 3- to 5-inch brownish-yellow surface, a 2- to 4-inch yellow subsurface, and a 6- to 12-inch reddish-yellow, gravelly subsoil. Destructive erosion follows the removal of the natural forest cover so that part or all of the above-mentioned soil layers are often absent. The underlying calcareous, gravelly till becomes exposed when all of the soil layers are removed.

Bluegrass commonly makes a satisfactory growth if established before erosion removes the surface layers; however, the type is best kept permanently in timber. The productive crop index is 10.

Strawn silt loam (224) is a light-colored soil derived from thin loess on calcareous till. It has developed under forest vegetation on strongly rolling topography, or on slopes of 7 to 15 percent. It is found only in the Wisconsin till region of the eastern and northeastern parts of the county.

In undisturbed forest areas the surface is a 3- to 5-inch, grayish- to brownish-yellow silt loam. The subsurface is a 4- to 7-inch yellow silt loam and the subsoil is a 12- to 16-inch reddish-yellow silty clay loam, often with some pebbles in the lower part of this horizon.

This soil is subject to destructive erosion when farmed, unless effective erosion-control measures, including contour tillage, strip cropping, frequent use of grass, and terracing on the less steep slopes, are practiced. In any case, if this soil is used for tilled crops, soil treatment must be applied to help get a vigorous vegetative growth. The best use for Strawn silt loam is pasture and meadow on the more moderate slopes and timber on the steeper slopes.

TERRACE SOILS

● **Brown sandy loam (1560)**

Now Sumner sandy loam, terrace (87)

Sumner sandy loam, terrace (87) is a medium dark-colored terrace soil developed on undulating to gently rolling topography. The knolls and ridges are light brown and very sandy. Drainage is good for the most part. Even tho this soil has developed under prairie vegetation the organic-matter and nitrogen con-

tents are medium to low owing to the coarse texture and ready permeability of the soil material.

This soil shows little horizon development. The surface is a yellowish-brown or light-brown sandy loam. With increasing depth the color gradually changes to reddish yellow and the texture becomes somewhat coarser.

While it is not commonly thought of as a drouthy soil its resistance to drouth is only fair. Crop residues and manure should be turned under at frequent intervals. Some limestone is necessary in order to obtain good results with clover. This type is also low in phosphorus. The productive crop index is 7.

● **Brown silt loam (26, 1526)**

Now Littleton silt loam, terrace (81)

Littleton silt loam, terrace (81) is a dark-colored terrace type, corresponding to the upland type Muscatine silt loam, No. 41, and requires the same management and treatment as does Muscatine. The productive crop index is 3.

● **Brown fine sandy loam (1571)**

Now Worthen fine sandy loam, bluff wash (37)

Worthen fine sandy loam, bluff wash (37) is found mainly at the base of the Illinois river bluffs.

It is variable in texture, color, and depth of horizons since these features depend on the rate of deposition and the kind of material deposited.

The silty and fine sandy portions are very productive, while some spots covered by recent gravel wash may be practically barren. When the adjacent bluff land is cleared of trees and brush, short, sharp gullies quickly form and the underlying gravelly glacial till is washed out and deposited on the fine sandy loam in the form of small gravel fans. The productive crop index is variable for the reason stated above.

● **Dune sand (81, 1581)**

At the present time there is no official type name nor number under the later system of nomenclature for this soil.

Dune sand is a light-brown loamy sand to sand, low in organic matter, nitrogen, and phosphorus, and acid in reaction. Underdrainage is very rapid due to coarse texture thruout the deep profile as well as to lack of organic matter and no subsoil development.

The topography of this soil is rolling for the most part, the type occupying the tops of knolls and ridges in close association with the lighter portions of Sumner sandy loam. These knolls and ridges were caused by the wind, and the loose sand that forms them will continue to be blown about unless a vegetative cover is used to prevent movement. Small grains and legumes, or trees, are the best crops for this purpose. The productive crop index is 9.

● **Brown silt loam on gravel (1526.4)**

Now O'Neill silt loam, terrace (79)

O'Neill silt loam, terrace (79) is a medium dark-colored soil developed on undulating to gently rolling topography.

The surface is a 5- to 8-inch brown to light-brown silt loam, medium in organic matter and nitrogen, and acid in reaction. In places there is a high percentage of coarse sand present. The subsurface is a 6- to 8-inch reddish-brown sandy silt loam and the subsoil a reddish-yellow silty clay loam with sand or pebbles present. Surface drainage is good and underdrainage excessive.

This soil is drouthy and attempts at permanent improvement are usually not very successful. Winter crops are better adapted to this soil than summer crops. The productive crop index is 7. The underlying material is a common source of commercial sand and gravel.

- **Yellow-gray silt loam over gravel (1536)**

Now Camden silt loam, terrace (134)

Camden silt loam, terrace, (134) is a terrace type similar in profile characteristics to Clinton silt loam, No. 18. The productive crop index is 5. The sand and gravel occur at varying depths they always occur below 30 inches and usually are not loose and incoherent until below 35 or 40 inches. Treatment should be the same as for Clinton silt loam.

- **Yellow-gray sandy loam (1564)**

Now Potomac sandy loam, terrace (135)

Potomac sandy loam, terrace (135) is similar to Camden silt loam, No. 134, described above, except that the surface and subsoil are coarser textured and more permeable. It is a light-colored or timbered phase of Sumner sandy loam, No. 87, and treatment should be about the same on the two types. The productive crop index is 8.

- **Yellow-gray sandy loam on gravel (1564.4)**

Now Ellison sandy loam, terrace (209)

Ellison sandy loam, terrace (209) is a sandy terrace soil developed under timber vegetation. It is a light-colored phase of O'Neill sandy loam, No. 79, described above, and treatment should be similar. The productive crop index is 9.

- **Brown sandy loam on gravel (1560.4)**

Now O'Neill sandy loam, terrace (63)

O'Neill sandy loam, terrace (63) is similar to O'Neill silt loam, No. 79, described above, except that the texture is coarser, even more or less gravelly, and the organic matter content consequently somewhat lower. Treatment should be similar to that suggested for O'Neill silt loam. The productive crop index is 8.

- **Brown-gray silt loam on tight clay (1528)**

Now Brooklyn silt loam, terrace (136)

Brooklyn silt loam, terrace (136) occurs as small, poorly-drained spots on the terrace. Except that terrace sand and gravel underlies this type at varying depths, it is similar to Osceola silt loam, No. 58, and treatment should be the same as that suggested for Osceola.

SWAMP AND BOTTOMLAND SOILS

(Old and Late)

● **Deep brown silt loam (1326, 1426)***Now* Huntsville silt loam, bottom (77)

Huntsville silt loam, bottom (77) is a silty bottomland type derived from sediment carried out of deep loess country. In the small stream bottoms it is often slightly sandy while in the Illinois river bottom it grades into heavy clay loam.

Ordinarily no soil horizons can be defined because the material is of too recent deposition. Organic-matter content is fairly high, and the reaction is usually neutral. Because of frequent deposition of new material little need be done beyond good cultivation in keeping up the productiveness of this soil. The productive crop index is 2 to 5, depending upon frequency of overflow.

● **Mixed loam (1354, 1454)***Now* Huntsville loam, bottom (73)

Huntsville loam, bottom (73) occupies all of the creek bottoms in the southern, central, and eastern parts of the county. It varies locally from sand of small sand bars to clay of small oxbows, but is principally a sandy brown silt loam, fairly high in organic matter and nitrogen, and neutral to very slightly acid in reaction. It is subject to frequent overflow unless protected by levee. Therefore, the cropping system is usually limited. The productive crop index is 3 to 5 depending, in part, on the frequency and harmfulness of overflow.

● **Deep peat (1301)***Now* Deep peat (97)

Deep peat (97). Peat areas in Illinois have not been differentiated to date except as to thickness of deposit, and this changes rapidly following cultivation. Two small areas are shown on the map in the creek bottom two miles north of Kickapoo. The material in these areas is well decomposed and probably would not classify as true peat at this time. Following adequate drainage good crops are produced when potash fertilizer is used. This soil is not adapted to the small grains as they tend to lodge, but it produces good corn when fertilized as above indicated.

● **Drab clay (1415)***Now* Sawmill clay loam, bottom (107)

Sawmill clay loam, bottom (107) is a dark-colored soil, relatively high in organic matter and nitrogen, and neutral in reaction. The surface is a black or drabbish-black clay loam while the subsurface and subsoil are more grayish and silty. When protected by levee and drained this makes excellent corn land. The productive crop index is 2 to 6. The lower rating applies where the soil is not protected by levee.

Soil Reports Available

1 Clay, 1911	33 Saline, 1926
2 Moultrie, 1911	34 Marion, 1926
3 Hardin, 1912	35 Will, 1926
4 Sangamon, 1912	36 Woodford, 1927
5 LaSalle, 1913	37 Lee, 1927
6 Knox, 1913	38 Ogle, 1927
7 McDonough, 1913	39 Logan, 1927
8 Bond, 1913	40 Whiteside, 1928
9 Lake, 1915	41 Henry, 1928
10 McLean, 1915	42 Morgan, 1928
11 Pike, 1915	43 Douglas, 1929
12 Winnebago, 1916	44 Coles, 1929
13 Kankakee, 1916	45 Macon, 1929
14 Tazewell, 1916	46 Edwards, 1930
15 Edgar, 1917	47 Piatt, 1930
16 DuPage, 1917	48 Effingham, 1931
17 Kane, 1917	49 Wayne, 1931
18 Champaign, 1918	50 Macoupin, 1931
20 Bureau, 1921	51 Fulton, 1931
21 McHenry, 1921	52 Fayette, 1932
22 Iroquois, 1922	53 Calhoun, 1932
23 DeKalb, 1922	54 Ford, 1933
24 Adams, 1922	55 Jackson, 1933
26 Grundy, 1924	56 Schuyler, 1934
27 Hancock, 1924	57 Clinton, 1936
28 Mason, 1924	58 Washington, 1937
29 Mercer, 1925	59 Marshall, 1937
30 Johnson, 1925	60 Putnam, 1937
31 Rock Island, 1925	61 Wabash, 1937
32 Randolph, 1925	

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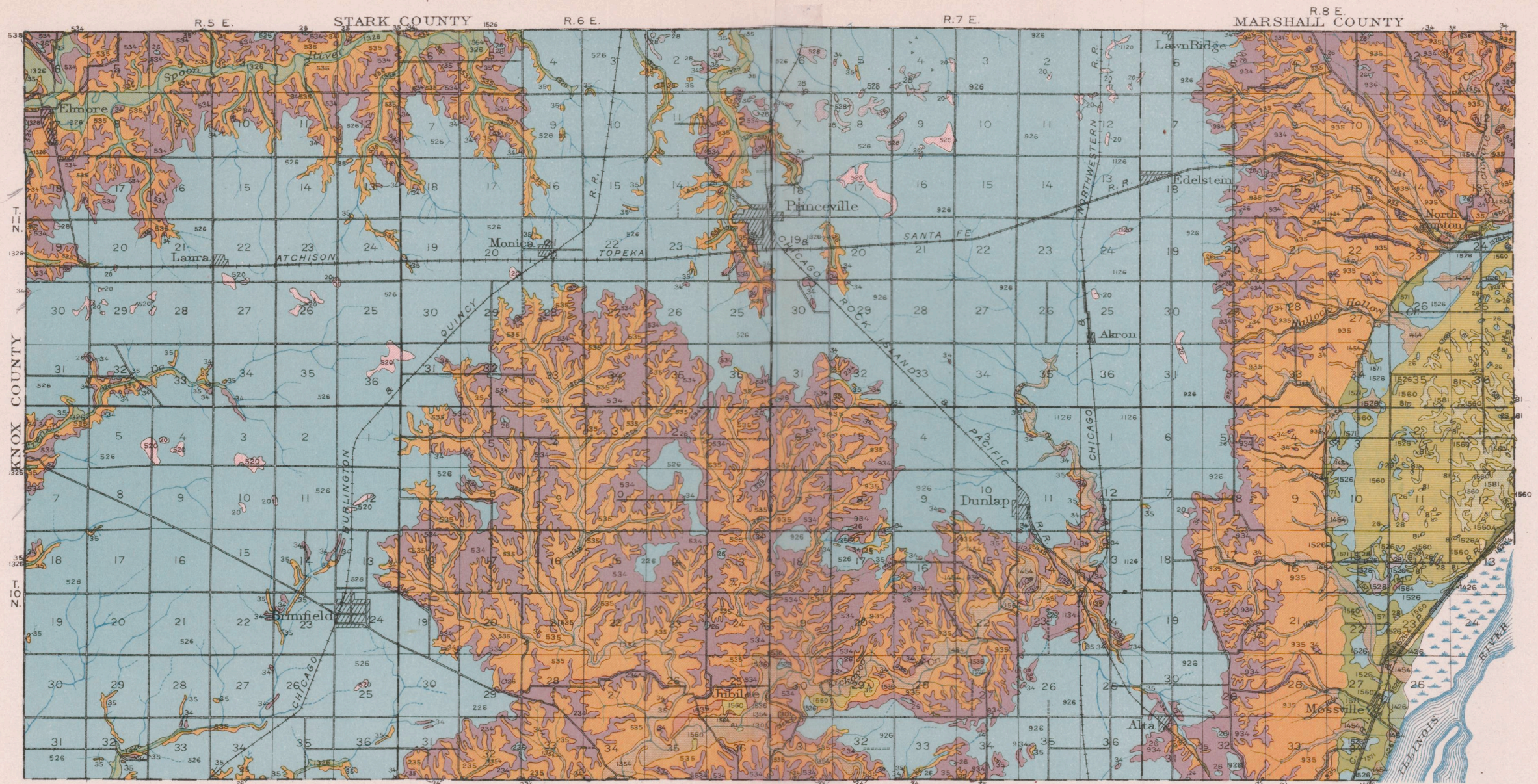
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Office of the Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights
1400 Independence Avenue, SW
Washington, D.C. 20250-9410;
- (2) fax: (202) 690-7442; or
- (3) email: program.intake@usda.gov.

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LEGEND

UPLAND PRAIRIE SOILS

26 Brown silt loam

20 Black clay loam

28 Brown-gray silt loam on tight clay

UPLAND TIMBER SOILS

23 Yellow-gray silt loam

25 Yellow silt loam

TERRACE SOILS

1560 Brown sandy loam

26 Brown silt loam

71 Brown fine sandy loam

81 Dune sand

15264 Brown silt loam on gravel

1536 Yellow-gray silt loam over gravel

1564 Yellow-gray sandy loam

15644 Yellow-gray sandy loam on gravel

15604 Brown sandy loam on gravel

28 Brown-gray silt loam on tight clay

OLD SWAMP AND BOTTOM-LAND SOILS

1326 Deep brown silt loam

1354 Mixed loam

1301 Deep peat

LATE SWAMP AND BOTTOM LAND SOILS

1426 Deep brown silt loam

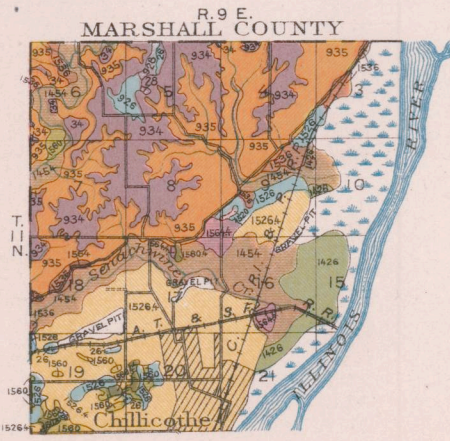
1454 Mixed loam

1415 Drab clay

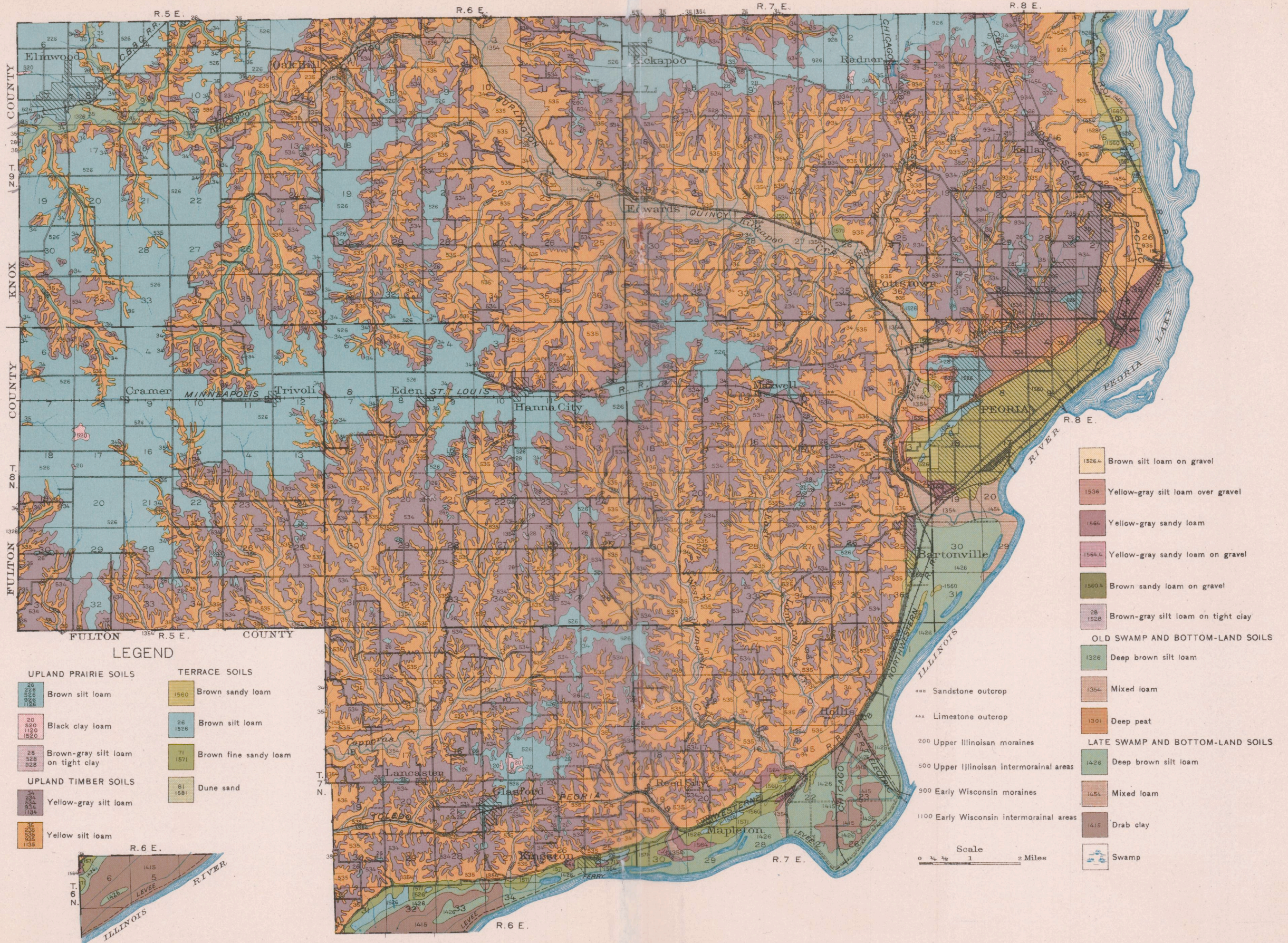
Swamp

*** Sandstone outcrop
*** Limestone outcrop
200 Upper Illinoian moraines
500 Upper Illinoian intermorainal areas
900 Early Wisconsin moraines
1100 Early Wisconsin intermorainal areas

Scale 0 1/2 1 2 Miles



SOIL SURVEY MAP OF PEORIA COUNTY UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION



SOIL SURVEY MAP OF PEORIA COUNTY
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION